FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MINISTRY PROTESTS PERUVIAN ATTACK ON HELICOPTER

PA170046 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2358 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Official report released in Quito on 16 October by the Foreign Ministry, read by National Public Information Secretary Ernesto Alban -- recorded]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported that an Ecuadorean Army helicopter, which had been overflying national territory in (Guabillo), El Oro Province, was hit by shots fired from [word indistinct] Department in Peru. As a result of this attack, General Staff Col Miguel Vasquez Realte, member of El Oro Infantry Brigade No 1, was wounded in the right arm. Vasquez was in the helicopter with other officers, carrying out routine operations. The Ecuadorean Government has strongly protested this action before the Peruvian Government and has demanded an explanation. The Ecuadorean Government has also emphasized that it expects the Peruvian Government to adopt the measures needed to prevent the repetition of incidents such as these, which affect the spirit of peaceful coexistence which should prevail in the relations between the two countries. They also contradict both Ecuador's desire for peace and the statements made by the Peruvian industry minister during his recent visit to Quito.

FINANCE MINISTER ON 1982 BUDGET, FOREIGN DEBT

PA162310 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The government's overall budget for 1982, totalling 64.77 billion sucres, reflects a reexamination of the country's main requirements for its development in agreement with the planning policy implemented by the national government, said Finance Minister Cesar Robalino Gonzaga who is also an economist.

[Begin recording] [Robalino] In cooperation with the government minister, we have programmed the addition of 1,000 policemen in the country. The government minister is planning to send them to the most important cities of the country. But apart from this, we will naturally have to allocate funds for uniforms, equipment and [words indistinct] for those 1,000 policemen. We have incurred these expenses because we, as a government, must protect the citizens of the country. These are some of the elements included in the budget. Now, as in all budgets, as you know, there is financing. The financing of the budget expenses are based on the country's tax revenue. No new tax is planned, as you can see. The budget funds will be provided mainly by the current tax system and by how well it is enforced, as well as by the efforts of the government to increase the collection of the current taxes. [end recording]

Regarding the levels of government investment and the foreign debts policy of the budget, the minister said: [Begin recording] [Robalino] We have estimated in the budget that in order to make a number of investments during next year, the foreign debt will be about $400 million. As you know, this year the congress approved the current budget with a foreign debt of some $300 million. If we compare that amount in sucres with the initial budget of 56 billion sucres, if we compare the current $400 million foreign debt with the approximately 64.8 billion sucres sent to the congress, we can see that in proportion, there has been no substantial change. This means that we are moving more or less in the same direction we had decided some time ago.

[Question] Mr Minister, with this $400 million debt, aren't we exceeding the limit of our foreign debt which you yourself said a few months ago the country should not exceed?

[Answer] With all respect, I never said that we could not exceed the current debt. What I have always said is that we have to handle the current foreign debt very carefully. And we are handling it very carefully. For example, this year, the total indebtedness of all the public sector did not even reach $800 million. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON ECUADOR HELICOPTER INCURSION

PY170244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0129 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella said today that an incident which occurred at the border with Ecuador last Wednesday is of little importance. He stated that officers from the two countries are maintaining talks to solve the problem. He explained that an Ecuadorean helicopter, apparently carrying troops, violated Peruvian airspace on that day, flying at low altitude over the towns of La Coba, El Limo and La Palma in Zarumilla Province, Tumbes Department.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that when the incident became known in Lima, the Ecuadorean ambassador to Peru, Miguel Antonio Vasco, was called to the Foreign Ministry where Arias Stella expressed the government's concern over the incident and its wish that this type of incursion not be repeated.

The incident took place about 1,300 km north of Lima in the coastal sector of the common border. This is far from El Condor Mountain range in the Amazon forest where military forces from the two countries clashed last January and February.

Foreign Minister Arias Stella said that reports had been received that Peruvian and Ecuadorean military commanders have already held two meetings in the border region on measures to prevent these incidents from occurring again. The last of those meetings took place today in the Ecuadorean town of Huaquillas, where high-ranking officers from the two countries reached an agreement in February on the separation of forces which put an end to the border incident at the beginning of the year. A new meeting of the Peruvian and Ecuadorean military delegations is planned for next Monday, the foreign minister explained, at the same time saying that there is no question of an incident that might endanger relations between Peru and Ecuador.

Belaunde Comment on Incident

PY171706 Paris AFP in Spanish 0428 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 16 Oct (AFP) -- President Fernando Belaunde said here tonight that he is hopeful that the incident with a Ecuadorean helicopter on the northern border was a navigational error and that it will not have any consequences. It could have been a navigational error. I hope it will not develop into anything else, said the Peruvian chief of state about this incident.

He also said that the helicopter violated Peruvian airspace. He indicated too that in the case of the border differences with Ecuador, Peru believes in the absolute validity of the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol, which has a precise clause to deal with any disagreement.

Further Belaunde Statement

PY190042 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0005 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 18 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Fernando Belaunde Terry has termed the incident caused by an Ecuadorean helicopter which violated Peruvian airspace a "closed matter." During a press conference Belaunde indicated the need to disregard what he called a "navigational error" because the two countries have "great continental issues" to discuss. The Peruvian chief of state also refuted reports today published by a morning newspaper to the effect that the armed forces had deployed armored units to the northern coast which borders on Ecuador.

After downplaying the incident which took place along the border, the Peruvian president indicated that it had been "just an incident."

He said that the incident took place in the Peruvian Province of Zarumilla when an Ecuadorean aircraft entered Peruvian airspace "crossing a properly demarkated border, although it is possible to make a navigational error when flying." After emphasizing that along the border there are "large natural landmarks" Belaunde Terry said that the "matter is closed" since there are "other continental issues which interest the two countries."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANTITERRORIST ACTIVITY

Additional Police, Arrests

PY141305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 13 Oct (AFP) -- The military officials who have taken over the control of five provinces in the southeastern Andean part of Peru -- declared a state of emergency last Monday -- established a curfew in this area tonight.

It was reported that the measure will be in effect from 2200 to 0500 local time. The curfew particularly affects Ayacucho and Huanta which are the largest cities in an area where violence caused the death of three people last Sunday night. This violence is the reason the government decided to declare a state of emergency and suspend the freedom to meet and assemble, the inviolability of the home and guarantees against being arrested or deported without a warrant.

Today the government sent 260 members of the police force to Ayacucho in air force planes. They have taken over strategic points in the city and begun patrolling the surrounding area. Early today police forces surrounded the students' residence of the Ayacucho State University and arrested 48 students, half of them women, including Nelida Vasquez who was wanted for terrorist activities. During other operations the police arrested about 40 persons including Dr Cesar Perez del Arco of the city's state hospital.

Col Juan Salas Cornejo, chief of the Ayacucho Investigative Police, said that the raid on the student residence was carried out because the police knew that meetings were held there by leaders linked with terrorism. He indicated that during the raid the police seized Marxist-Leninist literature, but no arms or explosives were found. The people of this city, located 575 km southeast of Lima, are carrying out their normal activities. School and business activities were normal today. There were only a few surprises due to the large deployment of police forces in the streets.

The three Peruvian police forces (Civil Guard, Investigative Police and Republican Guard) are the units carrying out the operations. At present the army has limited its participation to providing mobility for police detachments looking for the terrorist group that attacked a police post in Tambo last Sunday night and killed a policeman, a civilian and a boy. The search operation also includes an air force helicopter sent from Lima and a Civil Guard Red Beret detachment, a specially trained unit in charge of the president's security.

Gen Carlos Barreto of the Civil Guard, who assumed command in the state of emergency area, tonight said that the curfew includes the Provinces of Huanta, La Mar, Huamanga, Cangallo and Victor Fajardo. He called on the people to obey the rules in order to safeguard their own security.

Justice Minister on Arrested Terrorists

PY141613 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Justice Minister Enrique Elias Larosa has revealed that 140 terrorists are being questioned by the courts throughout the country, and that if they are found guilty, they will be sentenced immediately. In the following exclusive interview for our newscast, Elias reports on this topic:

[Begin recording] [Elias] The Interior Ministry has been ordered to implement that concrete action which is to be implemented. The degree to which I can help the Interior Ministry, which of course I will do, amounts to providing facilities for the people arrested by the Interior Ministry and who have been declared guilty and sentenced.

[Question] Regarding those who have been declared guilty and who have been sentenced, how many terrorists are currently in the hands of the courts?

[Answer] At the present time there are approximately 130 to 140 terrorists in that position throughout the country.

[Question] [Words indistinct] the progress of the trials that have been brought by your ministry, is there anything concrete about the situation of any of the terrorists?

[Answer] No. As you know they have been accused and therefore they are in the hands of the courts. Only when the courts determine whether they are guilty can they sentence them. My ministry has nothing to do with this process, with the exception of the custody of the guilty persons in the respective penal institutions.

[Question] You have just had a meeting with a group of congressmen, what did you discuss? Can you tell us?

[Answer] I have not had a meeting with any group of congressmen.

[Question] Then I have been misinformed and will you pardon me. Thank you for your statements and do you wish to add anything?

[Answer] Well, yes. I recently had a meeting regarding a specific matter pertaining to my ministry that I am coordinating with Deputy (Celso Santamraino), but not with a party of congressmen, only with him.

[Question] Is there anything you can tell us regarding your meeting with deputy (Santamarino)?

[Answer] No, it is just a technical matter. It has nothing to do with what we have just discussed and I take advantage of this opportunity to say goodbye to Radio Nacional and to address a cordial greeting to all your listeners. [end recording]

Antiterrorist Chief on Ayacucho Events

PY141624 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] During the past few hours [as heard] two groups of terrorists attacked a police unit in Ayacucho where they released four drug traffickers and stole all existing weapons. They also tried to blow up the (Chicapata) waterworks plant. The two actions resulted in dead and wounded. A Civil Guard member and a member from the Republican Guard were killed. As a consequence of these serious incidents, the government has decreed a state of emergency in Ayacucho. In the following interview, Investigative Police Col (Hector Alcurto Cisneros), chief of the antiterrorist division, talks about these attacks and the measures that have been adopted to combat terrorism in this department.

[Begin recording] [Question] Colonel, what can you tell us about the latest attacks in Ayacucho?

[Answer] Good morning and thank you for the interview. As is now public knowledge, on Sunday, 11 October, at 2020 a group of approximately 50 masked individuals attacked the Civil Guard unit in Tambo [words indistinct] leaving a member of the Civil Guard and three other persons dead and several persons wounded. They also stole weapons. We have arrested several persons.

[Question] What measures are you using to fight these terrorists?

[Answer] Well, these terrorist actions have caused the government, with the Cabinet's approval, to declare a state of emergency in the Provinces of Huanta, La Mar, Huamanga [words indistinct] the political authorities of this decree and the police authorities will undertake to see that it is complied with.

A joint operations command has been created with a Civil Guard general at its head. The antiterrorist forces have been increased.

[Question] Colonel, regarding these attacks, how many people have been arrested in Lima and its provinces?

[Answer] Yes, at the national level approximately 400 persons have been placed in the custody (?of the courts) and about 30 percent have been given provisional freedom.

[Question] In what other departments have these terrorist attacks [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Well, the current critical areas are to be found in Huancavelica, (Pasco), Huaraz, [name indistinct]. These are the worst areas. [end recording]

More Antiterrorist Activities

PY151446 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 14 Aug (AFP) -- About 1,000 Peruvian policemen started here tonight a gigantic antiterrorist operation to eradicate those terrorists who for several months have been entrenched in Ayacucho Department -- located in the Andean region -- and who last Sunday killed a policeman and two civilians.

Protected by the state of emergency which the government decreed in the five Ayacucho provinces last Monday, police forces left last night for the city of Ayacucho, located 575 km south east of Lima, to carry out a town-by-town and district-by-district dragnet operation in areas near the sea and Cangallo, located to the north and south of Lima, respectively. This information was issued by Civil Guard Col Santiago Branes who noted that the detachments, which departed on eight army trucks, will be particularly active in the cities of Huancapi, Vilcas Human, Vischongo and Pomacocha, a region where there has been no police control for more than 20 years. He added that [word indistinct] are what extremists call territories that have been freed.

Colonel Branes also noted that in the last 24 hours 150 alleged terrorists have been arrested and that among them are rural teachers, university students, and peasants. These persons were arrested in Cayara, Acoyto, Huaya and other cities located in the Ayacucho area. Branes said he believes that those who are proven to be involved in terrorist activities should be put at the disposal of the military courts and not -- as has been done so far -- in the custody of the courts, alleging that this would be "more suitable." Some of the detainees were taken to the Ayacucho army barracks, while others were taken to those of the Civil Guard and to the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP). These are the three Peruvian police bodies that are acting jointly in the area.

Police Gen Carlos Barreto, commander of the state of emergency zone, has noted that with the help of air force helicopters that police corps have been able to capture persons who may be involved in subversive activities in this rural area and that they are now under investigation. He added that police are combing the state of emergency zone to eradicate terrorism and thus carry out government orders.

Republican Guard Col Ricardo Paz, who along with Colonel Branes and PIP Col Juan Salas is in charge of the state of emergency command, said that these operations are part of a preventive stage that precedes the stages of repression and normalization [consolidacion] that are to be [word indistinct] carried out by the armed forces (army and air force in this case).

Unofficial sources reported that those extremists who a few weeks ago attacked an Ayachucho shop and a police post in Quinua have been arrested. It was learned, however, that those who attacked a police post in Tambo last Sunday have still not been found. Three strongly armed patrols are at present combing through the Tambo area, located north of Ayachucho, and from the Andean Mountains to the high jungle of the Apurimac River. Although the enforcement of a curfew between 2200 and 0500 has not disrupted the calm of the population, shots fired at night by police patrols frequently broke the silence of the night.

It was learned, moreover, that Army Commander Otto Elespuru and his chief of staff will arrive in Ayacucho on Sunday. But unofficial sources have noted that this is a routine visit to the Cabitos Battalion and that it has nothing to do with the state of emergency declared in the five Ayacucho provinces.

Search Continues

PY161450 Paris AFP in Spanish 0401 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Ayacucho, Peru, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Police forces today continue their search operations for terrorists in five provinces of Ayacucho Department, the southeast Andean region which was declared in a state of emergency last Monday, and have arrested 200 suspects. Gen Carlos Barreto, commander of the area which was declared in a state of emergency, said, however, that apparently the extremists are not organized in guerrilla groups in the countryside but operate basically in the cities. General Barreto made these remarks after flying in helicopter over the areas of Huancapi and Vilcas Huam where 15 suspects were captured.

The police officials who took over the control of the area established a nightime curfew. Despite this measure, an explosive device exploded in front of the house of a businessman in Huanta. This was the only terrorist act reported since last Sunday. Officials of the University of San Cristobal of Ayacucho decided to suspend classes until 2 November. A strike by its administrative personnel was the reason classes were suspended some days ago.

More Armed Confrontations

PY171426 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] The following report comes from Ayacucho. Units of the Civil Guard, the Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] and the Republican Guard had their first confrontation last night with terrorists in the San Miguel hills, La Mar Province. Fortunately there were no casualties among the members of the police forces. The confrontation took place at 1930, when approximately 150 terrorists, whom Civil Guard Gen Carlos Barreto -- chief of operations -- termed as subversives, occupied the hilltops that surround that area and lit up the small area with flashlights, presumably with the intention of repeating the bloody massacre that they carried out in Tambo, located approximately 40 km from San Miguel. Twenty Civil Guards and 10 PIP's who were stationed in the locality and heavily armed, began to repel the attack, while they were awaiting reinforcement by Republican Guard and Sinchi [special antiguerrilla troops] units. The hilltops were quickly occupied, but the terrorists, armed with carbines and submachineguns, quickly gained the surrounding jungle. According to General Barreto, this is the first armed confrontation with the terrorists and therefore security measures have been tightened in the area of La Mar.

San Miguel is located in a ravine, and due to the way the terrorists acted it is believed that it was the same group that murdered a Civil Guard member and a father and son in the locality of Tambo.

Republican Guard and PIP commandos quickly emplaced themselves in the area and they are currently occupying all the hills that surround the locality. After an inspection trip, Barreto reports that 16 persons, suspected of having helped the terrorists, have been arrested in Tambo.

According to police officers and men, the terrorists acted with a complete knowledge of the area, but they presumably did not know how many troops were in San Miguel. The police forces deployed in San Miguel quickly repelled the terrorists because they were alerted by the lights and the first shots and they even tried a small offensive. They were reinforced by Sinchis and Republican Guard units, which arrived within 30 minutes.

In Cusco, in what has been considered to be the most serious dynamite attack in this city, unknown individuals placed a powerful charge of dynamite in the recently op ed (Alberto Ochoa Delgado) commercial galleries, located in the downtown area. The explosion has caused damage amounting to 10 million soles. This terrorist action occurred at approximately 1400, at the time that the guards were being changed in the gallery.

GOVERNMENT DENIES CUBAN ROLE IN ATTACK ON EMBASSY

PY151442 Paris AFP in Spanish 1101 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Officers of the State Security Department have denied reports about the participation of Cuban agents in recent attacks against the U.S. Embassy and a U.S. bank here. According to the report, former FBI Agent Gayden White proved that the explosive used in the attacks is known as "Diso," a material used by Cuban secret services in other Latin American countries. Col Eduardo Palomino Melgarejo, deputy chief of the State Security Division of the Peruvian Investigations Police, told a local newspaper that no former FBI agent has visited Peru recently and that he did not know anything about this case.

Officers of this division labeled the report as baseless rumors. They expressed concern, however, at the release of information on the composition of the explosives. The report, which has been denied, indicated in fact that Diso is a combination of ammonium nitrate and aluminum powder. Reliable sources indicated that in reality this chemical formula was made known by a popular Nicaraguan song during the struggle against the Anastasio Somozo dictatorship.

These sources indicated that Diso is not a secret formula made by Cubans or any other group. The Nicaraguan song entitled "Guitarra Armada," which has been played in many Latin American countries, gives several formulas for making explosives, depending on the effects desired.

The attacks against the U.S. Embassy in Lima, a branch of the Bank of America and several U.S. firms were committed at the end of last August.

PERU, ECUADOR SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES MEET

PY141634 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Representatives of the Peruvian and Ecuadorean private and public sectors have held a very positive meeting with an eye to resolving mutual problems within the context of the Andean Pact. According to the meeting's sources, the meeting is within the context of a new policy for bilateral contacts between the pact's member countries with a view to revitalizing subregional integration.

The first contact has been carried out between Peru and Ecuador, who had an armed conflict during the first months of this year that endangered, not only the integration process, but also the region's peace. Peruvian Minister of Industry, Commerce, Tourism and Integration Roberto Percivale Serrano and Ecuadorean Minister of Industries, Commerce and Integration Orlando Alcivar headed the respective delegations.

The Peruvian minister acknowledged that Ecuador has obtained an important role within the Andean Group and he stressed that an extensive dialogue is being sought on this occasion.

OIL PRICE HIKE ANNOUNCED BY MINISTER

PA161803 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1551 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Caracas, 16 Oct (EFE) -- Venezuela has decided to increase the price of its heavy crude oil, Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti told EFE today. The minister, who was interviewed on opening the ministerial level meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization -- OLADE -- this morning, noted that the increase was decided upon 2 nights ago but had not been announced.

The increase of the price of Venezuela heavy crude oil is $0.75 per barrel of oil with a 1 percent sulphur content, $0.32 per barrel with a .75 percent sulphur content and $0.25 per barrel with a .50 percent sulphur content. Calderon Berti also confirmed that although there is nothing definitive, Venezuela is negotiating the purchase of the oil refinery owned by Shell in Curacao, Netherlands Antilles.

OIL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO, BRAZIL

PA181239 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1639 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Caracas, 17 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- It has been officially announced that Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela have signed an agreement on oil extraction and exploration projects in Latin American countries. These projects will be carried out by Mexican Petroleum (Pemex), the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) and Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc., (PDVSA).

The announcement was made during a press conference held by Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti, who was accompanied by Mexican Patrimony Secretary Andres de Oteyza and his Brazilian counterpart, Cesar Cals.

The ministers are attending a meeting of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) that was held to review a document on the Latin American energy cooperation program. No information was given about the amount to be invested by the three countries to set the project in motion.

Mexico and Venezuela are Latin American oil powers, while Brazil is one of the countries most dependent upon oil imports. Calderon Berti said that the agreement was reached because of the fact that most Latin American countries have large amounts of resources that are not exploited for lack of funds.

He added that the three countries will now begin to study ways to help all countries in this regard, while respecting legal provisions that cede to all countries full and permanent sovereignty over their own natural resources. "This is a trilateral plan, but it is being carried out within OLADE," Calderon Berti said.

The agreement, which is included in a joint declaration, provides for action in the following specific areas: technical assistance, exploration, development of production and industry.

The technical assistance includes training of human resources and projects related to oil operations. According to an OLADE source, the projects will be carried out through Pemex, Petrobras, PDVSA or their affiliated enterprise, which will adopt whatever kinds of organization are most appropriate to their respective modes of operation.

Calderon Berti said that once the structure of the trilateral enterprise has been established, "we will begin to work wherever we are asked to do so. We have no specific mechanics for the operation."

ECONOMY MINISTERS DISCUSS REGIONAL CONCERNS

PA180406 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] San Jose, 16 Oct (AFP) -- Central America "is up against the biggest economic challenge of its history," Costa Rican Acting President Jose Miguel Alfaro said today.

At the opening of the meeting of ministers and deputy ministers of the area and of the Central American Monetary Council, to find solutions to the serious problems affecting the Central American Common Market, MERCOMUN, Alfaro said "the implementation of the Central American economic integration program depends on what decision we reach here today."

He also stressed the importance of the meeting because of the serious economic problems the countries of the area are facing domestically, added to the world's deep economic conflict.

"Central America expects all of you to broadmindedly tackle together the problem of finding a solution to the crisis," Alfaro said. Further on he said that the meeting is "an occasion for direct, practical and efficient action to arrive at a common platform in order to face the challenge and put MERCOMUN to work."

Nicaraguan Economy Minister Bernardo Chamorro told AFP that they are trying to submit a common plan for the area, to the countries promoting the aid program in order to obtain as much cooperation as possible. However, he added that his country will accept all economic aid offered but "without any type of conditions." We are trying, he pointed out, to obtain soft loans under favorable conditions to improve the region's productive projects.

Regarding MERCOMUN's crisis, Chamorro said that although Nicaragua is the country with the largest deficit in the area (its current deficit with Central America is $20 million), Nicaragua wants to see MERCOMUN continue.

Meanwhile, (Gilberto Corzo), Guatemalan deputy economy minister in charge of matters related to integration, explained that the meeting is being held to try to organize commercial relations in Central America. He also mentioned the negative effects that the restrictive measures implemented by some countries have had in reducing commercial exchange.

Commercial activities in Central America this year dropped 25 percent, Jorge Cespedes, Costa Rican economy, industry and commerce minister, disclosed; which Alfaro termed a warning sound.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO RETURNS FROM ASIA; VISITS ECUADOR, MEXICO

PA181707 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo returned to San Jose yesterday afternoon following a 2-week trip to Taiwan, Japan and South Korea. The trip included a last-minute visit to Mexico.

Carazo, who described the tour as very productive, traveled east at the invitation of the Taiwanese Government to participate in the celebration of the Republic of China's 60th anniversary. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus and by a retinue that included first lady (Estrella Zeledon).

During his tour of the East, Carazo held working meetings in Seoul with officials and businessmen from other capitals, such as Taipei and Tokyo, to present Costa Rica's trade possibilities and conditions, as well as its ability to absorb investments.

Carazo said that Japan has decided to become a distributor of Costa Rican food and medicines in its area, having ordered a $3-million purchase that is to be arranged immediately. He also took advantage of the opportunity to report on the progress of the University of Peace, whose directive council will be installed in San Jose in November.

In Korea, where he received an honorary doctor's degree from the University of Seoul; and in Japan, Carazo met with senior officials of those respective governments and representatives of enterprises interested in promoting development projects in Costa Rica. Lastly, [words indistinct], the president made stops in Ecuador and Mexico. In Mexico he met briefly with President Jose Lopez Portillo to discuss the upcoming North-South meeting in Cancun and other topics, the most outstanding of which involved energy products.

PRESIDENT DISMISSES COUP RUMORS AS NONSENSE

PA181722 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has characterized rumors of a coup in Costa Rica as nonsense because, institutionally speaking, the country is very strong and is safe from any dangers in this respect.

He said: I thought about the rumors and decided that the damage being done to Costa Rica by them was not being taken into account, because when there is talk of a troubled Central America, it is said that events in any other nation can also take place in Costa Rica. No difference is made among our countries and serious damage is done, Carazo added.

The president (?did not) blame all of the media, but urged them not to publish rumors that do so much damage to the country. I make this appeal as a Costa Rican, because we just cannot hurt the country this way, he said, adding that when he was told that he had said that [words indistinct] and forces that are interested in preventing (?elections) in Costa Rica.

BRIEFS

UNDEREMPLOYMENT INCREASES -- Underemployment has increased in Costa Rica. There are some 65,000 underemployed workers in the country today, amounting to 8.5 percent. This is a .2-percent increase over March 1981 figures, Labor Minister German Serrano Pinto said. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Oct 81 PA]

EL SALVADOR

RAILROAD BRIDGE TO SUBSTITUTE FOR DOWNED SPAN

PA180246 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Oct 81 pp 4, 11

[Excerpts] Public Works Minister Jorge Alberto Morales Guillen said that in a week automobiles will be able to travel east through the San Nicolas and San Marcos Lempa passes using the railroad bridge.

The Public Works Ministry, working 24 hours a day under the supervision of six bridge-construction experts, will fix the bridge so that automobiles and trucks can use it. Minister Morales said that this bridge is stronger than the Oro Bridge because it was built to handle the weight of trains loaded with passengers and cargo.

The railroad bridge is parallel to the Oro Bridge, which was destroyed by the terrorists. This bridge had been used always for trains. The people who live in the region also use it.

Minister Morales assured that the plans and specifications for a new bridge will be ready in 60 days. He said that his technical team has estimated that the new bridge will cost between 40 and 50 million colones. It will be a modern bridge, but not a suspension bridge, Minister Morales explained.

200 GUERRILLAS TRY TO CAPTURE TOWN IN LA UNION

PA170537 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] San Miguel, El Salvador -- Some 200 subversives tried to take over the town of Anamoros, in La Union, but were repelled by the armed forces.

According to reports, dozens of heavily armed men arrived in the town at midnight on Wednesday. The men sought shelter in several places in order to take the house where the civil defense office and the commander's headquarters are located. Using weapons of various calibers they began attacking a few minutes after their arrival. According to local residents, the attack lasted about 2 hours.

Members of both the civil defense and the army returned the heavy fire, fighting until the very end. When their plan failed, the subversives wtihdrew around 0300. Military reinforcements arrived yesterday to search the entire area.

An unidentified woman was reportedly killed. No injuries have been reported among either the civilian population or the troops. The latter have not reported any deaths among its members either.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Destruction of Oro Bridge

PA161515 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Oct 81

[War report from Guazapa sector of Modesto Ramirez central front in El Salvador -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 8 October an FMLN squad led by Commander Pepe harassed and inflicted two casualties on an enemy position in Milingo Canton at the junction leading to (Las Mantecas) on the highway from (Suchitepe) to San Martin. Our companeros withdrew without any problem.

We inform the Salvadoran people and the rest of the world's peoples that on 14 October our revolutionary forces of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front carried out an important operation in the southern sector of the Department of Usulutan. Our various forces operated in a coordinated and effective manner, as follows: They caused the enemy to desert the posts of San Nicolas Lempa, Tierra Blanca and San Marcos Lempa. These townships were surrounded simultaneously at 2300 and our forces immobilized the enemy troops. FMLN sapper squads placed high-powered explosives on the Oro Bridge, which spans the Lempa River, the largest in the country, managing to destroy approximately 300 meters of the bridge and totally interrupt the flow of vehicles on this important communications route, which virtually splits the country in half. The fighting in San Marcos Lempa, San Nicolas Lempa and Tierra Blanca lasted approximately 4 hours. The train station and National Telecommunications Administration installations in San Marcos Lempa were sabotaged. This joint action by the FMLN's revolutionary forces confirms the invincibility of our people.

FMLN Paracentral Front

PA161731 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 Oct 81

[FMLN war report from Anastasio Aquino paracentral front in San Vicente, El Salvador -- read by correspondent on location]

[Excertps] We wish to inform the Salvadoran people and the rest of the world's peoples about recent activities carried out in the areas controlled by the FMLN.

On Thursday, 14 October at 1140, two helicopter gunships harassed our (Dolores Zardon) and Commander Guillermo defense lines based in Santa Marta with 30-caliber machinegun fire. Our combatants responded with rifle fire, causing them to flee, and thus neutralized the attack.

On Friday, 15 October, at 0615, an FMLN squad armed with G-3 and FAL rifles ambushed an army convoy comprising many troops and a truck of Nationalist Democratic Organization, ORDEN, paramilitary troops, inflicting no less than 12 casualties. Our forces withdrew under heavy enemy rifle fire from the ORDEN paramilitary patrol, which was guarding El Guayabo, scarcely 50 meters from the ambush site. In their retreat toward areas under our control, a patrol of paramilitary elements took refuge in a school in Trinidad Canton. Our forces detected them and inflicted one casualty on them. The rest of the troops scattered, while our forces returned intact to our zone of control. We have thus shown the enemy the people's fighting capacity. The report was given by Commander Ramon Ortega.

Latest Actions in Usulutan

PA181957 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 18 Oct 81

[FMLN war report from the Francisco Sanchez eastern front, in Usulutan Department -- live relay]

[Text] This morning, 17 October, the enemy forces, using 105-mm howitzers placed in Guadalupe, Usulutan Department, were firing mortar and cannon fire at El Jicaro, in the same department. This cannon fire started at 0815 and continues even now.

[Words indistinct] Conchagua, FMLN forces erected barricades at the place known as (Sube y Baja), between El Cipres and [name indistinct] Cantons in La Union Department. This action started at 0500 and lasted until 1130. Our forces obstructed the passage of vehicles on the coastal road. The people in the vehicles were gathered together and a small rally, which lasted 15 minutes, was held. The people there gave their valuable economic contribution. Our forces withdrew without any problems after carrying out this action.

At 0900 on the same day, FMLN forces ambushed two army trucks in a place called (Quebrada de Agua Sucia). The ambush lasted 5 minutes. The exact number of casualties inflicted on the enemy was not determined. Our combatants then took new positions, to wait for the enemy's reaction. The enemy forces moved around and conducted combing operations in the place from which they had earlier taken machinegun fire. After combing the area, the enemy soldiers returned to the vehicles and went back to the La Union garrison. At approximately 1100 our forces ambushed these same vehicles again, 1/2 mm from site of the first ambush. This ambush resulted in a 30-minute clash. The first vehicle was completely destroyed by rifle fire and grenades. Only two of the soldiers in the truck responded to the attack, the others having been neutralized by our rifle fire. They were supported by the other vehicle behind. We estimate the enemy casualties at 15. Our forces withdrew in orderly fashion, without reporting any casualties.

At 1210 on the same day, an FMLN squad carried out an ambush near (Cerro Partido), between (Condalillo) and (Loma Larga) in La Union Department. This action lasted 10 minutes. The enemy sustained seven casualties. One treasury policeman was killed and left on the street. We seized a Czech rifle, [word indistinct], a belt and a helmet from him. The enemy vehicle was able to flee, removing the dead and wounded. Our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion, without any problems.

United to fight until final victory!
Revolution or death, we will win!
Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Balta; and Jorge Melendez, Commander Jonas

Eastern Front Action

PA182114 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 18 Oct 81

[War report issued by the Francisco Sanchez eastern front, southern zone -- live relay]

[Text] After 4 days of fighting and mortar fire in this southern zone we report: On 16 October, a clash occurred between the forces of the dictatorship and the forces of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front in El Llano Canton, 2 km from Jucuaran. This occurred between 0900 and 1400. The number of enemy casualties has not yet been determined. We sustained no casualties.

At 1400 on the same day, a clash occurred at La Esperanza farm in El Jicarito. The enemy infantry forces trying to advance toward our positions were met by our forces and forced to withdraw under heavy artillery fire. These enemy forces had to request the support of the 105-mm howitzer battery stationed in Guadalupe.

These clashes continued in that area until the morning of 17 October while our revolutionary forces continued moving in the terrain and making the enemy withdraw, forcing him to constantly use his 60-mm mortars and 105-mm howitzers. The enemy has aimed its 105-mm cannons at four main targets: (Las Lomas del Monito), (Las Lomas de la Gravilana), El Jicaro and El Llano.

How are you copying me, over?

[Announcer] Perfect, companeros in Jucuaran.

The heavy mortar fire against [name indistinct] which is part of [words indistinct] by mistake in the aim of the enemy artillery, many 105-mm howitzer shells have fallen in Quebrada Seca and Puerto Caballo in Usulutan Department, forcing the residents of the region to leave their homes. In El Jicaro, which has been under heavy mortar fire since the morning of 17 October, the clashes continue and we have not been able to determine the exact number of casualties inflicted on the enemy. The enemy, in the face of the heroic resistance of the combatants of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front, has been forced to try to seize the hills closer to this canton.

We urge the International Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations to help and protect hundreds of unarmed children, women and adults who are suffering the consequences of the genocidal mortar fire of the Christian Democratic junta in El Llano, Quebrada Seca and El Jicaro.

United to fight until final victory; revolution or death, we will win!
Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta; and Commander Jorge Melendez Jonas.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON RUMORS OF NICARAGUAN BREAK

PA161857 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text of Guatemalan Foreign Ministry communique, read by Foreign Minister Castillo Valdes; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry, on learning of the publication of a Costa Rican-datelined report on a severance of diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, announces:

1. The international policy of the country is directed, by constitutional mandate, exclusively by the president of the republic through the Foreign Ministry.

2. The Foreign Ministry normally offers information on all of its activities through official communiques.

3. The Foreign Ministry has not authorized any person in Guatemala, Costa Rica, or any other part of the world to make statements in its name.

4. In view of the gravity with which matters related to Guatemala's international policy are treated, these must not be reason for speculation of any kind.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARY: NORMAL NICARAGUAN RELATIONS

PA171508 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra said today that relations between Honduras and Nicaragua are normal.

[Elvir Sierra] "As I have said on another occasion, relations are completely normal."

[Question] What do you know about a subversive plan announced in Costa Rica to hinder elections in our country?

[Elvir Sierra] "I don't have any knowledge about it [words indistinct]."

[Question] What about the president's visit to El Salvador?

[Elvir Sierra] "It has been publicly announced that the president has (?ruled out visits abroad) in order to pay attention to problems [words indistinct]."

Nicaraguan Envoy on Report

PA171441 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2125 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, today said that it is untrue that there is any "friction between the Sandinist and Honduran Governments that may prompt a break in relations."

"There are forces interested in creating a climate contrary to that intended by the Sandinist people's government," the ambassador said.

This week, diplomatic sources in San Jose insisted there would be a break in relations by the Governments of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador with the Sandinist regime.

According to Ambassador Suarez Rivas, Nicaragua "has a firm interest in maintaining and improving a climate of peace in the region, which it considers to be the main premise for solving the common problems of the Central American countries."

The diplomat said: "Now, more than ever before, the peoples and governments must come closer and join efforts to fight advantageously the difficulties which are keeping us underdeveloped."

Suarez Rivas described as "biased" the reports attributing the statement saying that the Sandinist government was "Marxist-Leninist" to Nicaraguan Commander Humberto Ortega.

NEW FINANCE SECRETARY OF STATE SWORN IN

PA161709 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The new finance and public credit secretary of state, Benjamin Villanueva, has said he will implement a prudent policy on financial and monetary affairs and that he will promote productivity in the country.

The former economy secretary said that some of the measures adopted by his predecessor were not given the necessary support and thus had negative results.

This is what he said at the swearing-in ceremony:

[Begin recording] [Villanueva] You have asked me a difficult question, considering that I have just assumed the delicate post to which the president of the republic assigned me. We have a job to do. I think that all Hondurans have a moral responsibility to contribute whenever the country is facing problems. We must do our part. I believe that we will do our very best to promote the Honduran economy and finances.

I think that it would be very difficult at this moment to analyze the program we have for this brief transition period, but I can summarize it. First, we have to establish a prudent fiscal and financial policy, in order to handle the demands of the economy rationally. You know about the fiscal, financial and monetary demands that our social and productive sectors have to face.

We think that we must have a prudent policy on this. Secondly, we think it very important to restore the private sector's confidence, to increase production in the country.

[Question] What can you tell us about budget restrictions?

[Answer] I would not speak of restrictions. In my opinion, we have to put emphasis on having a correct budget orientation. There are matters that are more strategic and more important at this moment, when the government's economic and fiscal base for next year, and probably for the next few years, is being prepared. In other words, if we must put emphasis on productive activities, the budget must show this emphasis; but if social sectors are going to be given priority attention, the budget must make this evident. I don't think I can pass judgement on this matter at the moment. We have to carefully decide which are going to have the highest priority: productive activities, which are essential; or social expenditures, which are also essential.

[Question] What do you think about Decree No 54?

[Answer] In my opinion, Decree No 54 is a measure that was demanded by the difficult fiscal and monetary situation in our country. As I said a few months ago, these measures should have been complemented with other measures to increase production. I said this on that occasion because I was in the private sector and looked at it from that point of view. Still, I think I maintain that position. I will make every effort to reactivate national and foreign private investments in this country, so that there will be wealth, new investment and more production, the basis for a solid economy, in the next few years.

[Question] How do you see the economic situation in the country?

[Answer] Difficult, but if the national economy is properly managed it can improve. I think that if fiscal and monetary policies are managed prudently, Honduras can recover the image it lost at the national and international levels, and that we can advance if all sectors are prepared to work to do so.

[Question] Are you going to have time to implement your plans? We understand that there will be only 3 months to do so, as a new civilian government will take power on 1 January.

[Answer] Remember that what I am reporting right now are guidelines for the efforts to be undertaken for the next 3 months. I don't think that our country's biggest problems will be solved in this short time, but if we make an effort I think we can establish the foundations that are necessary at this moment. I would be satisfied to establish the bases we are referring to.

[Question] Mr Minister, [words indistinct] some questions?

[Answer] The president, showing a trust that I very much appreciate, has given me broad powers to take the measures I deem most adequate in the Finance and Public Credit Ministry. These measures I have been talking about have yet to be analyzed. They will have to be adopted after consultations with the president of the republic and the other members of the Cabinet. However, the general's trust in this regard is a gesture we very much appreciate.

[Question] Will you undertake a thorough restructuring of your ministry?

[Answer] The restructuring will be in attitude. I think that for the moment, given the serious situation in the country, we would have to work 24 hours a day, were this possible, to be able to produce positive and constructive results in the short time we have. I would say there will be a restructuring of attitudes only. We are going to work hard with the team now at the ministry. It is responding to requirements.

[Question] Is it true that international loan institutions have no trust in Honduras right now?

[Answer] I don't entirely agree with that premise. International finance organizations usually don't make decisions on the basis of what person is at a ministry or at any institution. They go deeper. They look at the country's economic and financial situation. They analyze possibilities. They are aware that those in public posts are temporary. For this reason, I don't think that this is a correct premise. I think financial organizations still believe that Honduras can advance if the economic, fiscal and momentary program is properly managed. [end recording]

INNOVATION, UNITY PARTY REGISTERS FOR ELECTIONS

PA161931 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The Innovation and Unity Party has registered its presidential platform with the National Elections Tribunal. The registration was done by the party's legal representative, (Perman Leicelar), in the presence of presidential candidate Miguel Andonie Fernandez and other distinguished leaders of the new political party.

NICARAGUA

COMMUNIQUE DEFINES FSLN STAND ON ACE SITUATION

PA170205 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0024 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Communique released by the FSLN National Directorate "to the peoples of Nicaragua and the world," read by Rene Nunez Tellez, member of the FSLN National Secretariat and alternate FSLN delegate to the State Council -- live]

[Text] In the months following the second anniversary of the victory of our revolution on 19 July and especially during the last weeks in September and in the past few weeks this month, a number of political events of great patriotic content have occurred. These events have also had great economic and social importance for our fatherland.

During this period, the enemy forces of our revolution, led by the most reactionary U.S. and Central American sectors, have intensified their domestic and international campaigns aimed at destablizing the Sandinist revolutionary process.

Following the just and mature position adopted by our National Directorate and our revolutionary government -- which Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra presented at the 36th UN General Assembly on 7 October -- and in the wake of the gigantic, patriotic and anti-interventionistic mobilization held from 4 to 12 October within the framework of the Benjamin Zeledon drive, the campaign launched by reaction and the enemies of our revolution has been intensified, expecially abroad, where the most reactionary and warmongering circles seek to isolate the Nicaragua of Sandino and Dario. Infamous campaigns marked by slanders, lies and distortions of our revolution are becoming increasingly constant and strident. The media abroad are intensifying their attacks on our revolution and they either lend themselves to or are caught unwares by the native traitors and defested Somozists, fugitives of Nicaraguan justice, in the publication and dissemination of distorted and falsified facts and aspects connected with our process.

One of our enemies' goals is to weaken the exemplary and historic solidarity that our revolution receives from the governments, forces and peoples of Latin America, Europe, Asia, Africa, the Arab world and the socialist community, as well as the U.S. people's increasing support. Also political organizations such as the Socialist International and the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPPAL, which recently reaffirmed their fraternal and exemplary support for the Nicaraguan revolution.

In view of all those aggressive escalations, our working, revolutionary and patriotic people and our entire nation have expressed during the most recent national unity drives their firm determination to seize weapons and once again shed their blood to defend our national sovereignty and our revolution if we are militarily attacked. With this same firmness of decision and conviction we are making all the efforts needed to find just and realistic nonbloody solutions to the Central American people's crisis.

For this reason, in view of the overwhelming economic financial, political and social situation of the Central American region -- worsened by the revolutionary civil war being experienced by our sister nation, El Salvador -- the National Directorate and the revolutionary government of Nicaragua have redoubled their political and diplomatic efforts in the search for stability and peace in the region in the hope that this will permit the boosting of firm measures that help in overcoming the crisis that Central America is going through.

All this leads us to make efforts to reach new type of relations between the United States of America and our Central American nations leaving behine unjust, inequitable and interventionist policies. In this way, we contribute to the cause of peace and stability in the world which is currently stirred because of the international economic crisis and the warmongering policy of the reaction and the imperialism.

Therefore, the FSLN National Directorate has considered it appropriate to reaffirm certain points that allow us to clearly establish our political and revolutionary position at the present time:

1. The National Directorate reaffirms the position of our revolution expressed by Commander Daniel Ortega at the 36th meeting of the UN General Assembly.

2. The National Directorate believes that the proposal of the Salvadoran (?patriots) aimed at finding peace in that country is just and appropriate. In this proposal we see a determinant factor which defends the dignified and timely position of Mexico and France in the face of the Salvadoran conflict.

3. The National Directorate will continue to condemn all those maneuvers which foment a military intervention in the region. We thus stress our policy of nonintervention and rejection to diplomatic, political and economic pressures to solve the problems of the area.

4. The National Directorate reiterates its agreement with dialogue as a tool that contributes to the solution of the problems that afflict our Central American region. We have been conducting this dialogue with top administration officials of the U.S. Government within a realistic framework of mutal respect.

5. The National Directorate supports the efforts that the Central American governments have been making together in order to find formulas that permit us to face the economic and financial crisis affecting the region.

6. The National Directorate supports the economic and social state of emergency decreed by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

7. The National Directorate will continue to make efforts to incorporate all economic and political sectors of the nation into the process of national reconstruction within the framework of the revolutioanry democracy that our people have chosen and which guarantees a political pluralism, the respect for human rights, the guarantee for a true freedom of the press and a dynamic and just mixed economy that will bring benefits primarily for the humble and hard-working people.

8. The National Directorate, through the revolutioanry government and its internal organizations, will continue to guarantee the security and physical integrity of all the local and foreign citizens throughout our territory and in any situation our country may have to go through.

In reflecting the unselfishness and enthusiasm of our people, the FSLN National Directorate urges all business, technical, professional and labor sectors not to let themselves be won over by the campaigns of the enemies of Nicaragua. The National Directorate urges them to join the people of Sandino, Rigoberto [referring to Nicaraguan Martyr Rigoberto Lopez Perez], and Carlos Fonseca Amador in the honorable task to reconstruct the country and the dignified defense of our sovereignty.

Free fatherland or death!
[Signed] Tomas Borge Martinez, Victor Tirado Lopez, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Henry Ruiz Hernandez, Jaime Wheelock Roman, Bayardo Arce Castano, Carlos Nunez Tellez and Luis Carrion Cruz
Managua 16 October 1981, year of the defense and production

ARCE REITERATES NICARAGUA'S COMMITMENT TO PEACE

PA152257 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Armando Zelaya report from Leon]

[Text] In a moving, much-applauded 45-minute speech in Liberation Plaza here, commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano reiterated that Nicaragua will not submit to U.S. imperialism's policy of blackmail and warmongering. He said Nicaragua wants peace in Central America and the rest of the world, but if attacked, the Nicaraguan Revolutionary people will respond with pride and dignity. As children of Sandino they will defend the nations' self-determination and independence with their weapons in hand.

Commander Arce said that the main cause of tension in Central America is the genocide being practiced by the governing military junta of El Salvador. He said the Sandinist revolutionary government has sought peace through dialogue.

Arce said the United States is trying to cover up the genocide being carried out in El Salvador with an elections policy, but that the many blows the United States is receiving from the Salvadoran guerrillas will make it realize that it has failed.

The commander said the Sandinist front is seeking peace on the Central American isthmus with the United States through dialogue, but it wants to do so in a context of respect and dignity. He said mobilization will not end with the end of the Benjamin Zeledon drive, but will continue with continued defense and production.

Arce called on all the people to join the coffee-picking activities, in fighting malaria and in conserving Nicaragua's resources, while making a special effort in production tasks.

Arce praised the heroic struggle waged by the people of Leon during the insurrection and expressed the hope that they will again be in the vanguard in the new tasks ahead.

Some 20,000 people applauded Commander Bayardo Arce's speech at Juan Jose Quezada Liberation Plaza in Leon.

ARCE ON INTENT FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA180442 Paris AFP in Spanish 0001 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Nicaragua is "intent on improving its relations with the United States on the basis of a respectful dialogue," Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, said here before leaving today on an official visit to Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

Arce also termed "mistaken" U.S. Vice President George Bush's assertion that there are 5,000 Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua. According to Arce, this assertion was "not too friendly."

"However," he went on, "we hope that judgment does not disturb the central axis of our peace efforts. We believe that if there is willingness on the part of the U.S. Government, opportunities will be created to improve our relations with that country."

Arce affirmed the content of a communique released last night by the FSLN Directorate, according to which the Nicaraguan Government wishes "to establish a new type of relation with the United States and with those Central American peoples who abandon unjust, unequal and interventionist policies."

The Sandinist leader also commented on a request made by Nicaraguan opposition politician Jose Esteban Gonzalez at a human rights meeting in Spain that European aid to Nicaragua be suspended while a commission decides whether human rights are respected in this country.

"That request is unusual, for it comes after Nicaragua has been chosen as seat for an international meeting on that subject," Arce answered. Arce was referring to a conference sponsored by the United Nations slated for next month in Managua.

BAYARDO ARCE LEAVES FOR BULGARIA, USSR

PA171953 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, secretary of the FSLN Political Committee, left today for Bulgaria to represent Nicaragua in the events commemorating the anniversary of the founding of Bulgaria. Arce heads the Nicaraguan delegation, which also includes guerrilla commanders Richard Lugo, in charge of the Nicaraguan Navy, and William Ramirez, Atlantic Coast minister.

According to the member of the FSLN National Directorate, the visit will be one more opportunity to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries. Commander Arce will also go to the USSR, where he will be discussing cooperation between Nicaragua and that country. It must be stressed that both Bulgaria and the Moviet Union have provided extensive economic aid for the reconstruction of the new Nicaragua. The latest donation received from Lenin's fatherland was $50 million worth of machinery and raw material. Bulgaria has also provided aid to our revolutionary process and there is great trade between the two countries which permits the placement of Nicaraguan products in its market.

Commander Bayardo Arce said: [Begin recording] The FSLN has received an invitation to attend the commemoration of the 1,300th anniversary of the state of Bulgaria. In view of the fraternal ties between Nicaragua and Bulgaria, a delegation I am heading has been formed. It includes Commanders William Ramirez and Richard Lugo. We will take advantage of our attendance in the commemorative events to hold working meetings with the Bulgarian leaders to review the fraternal cooperation we have been receiving from Bulgaria.

We will also be making a working visit to the Soviet Union to meet with Soviet leaders and to analyze the relations of cooperation which both countries and peoples have so far given to the Nicaraguan revolution and which we are sure will continue to help us substantially solve a number of problems the Nicaraguans face.

[Question] What about specific cooperation with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] You know that recently a Nicaraguan Government mission made up of several ministers traveled to the Soviet Union. They concluded an important cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union which amounts to almost $50 million in machinery, raw materials and so forth.

We will be discussing with the Soviet leaders the implementation of the already concluded cooperation agreements and we will be reviewing the cooperation [words indistinct]. We aren't specifically taking any new proposal [words indistinct]. [end recording]

BORGE COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF COPPPAL MEETING

PA151730 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The special airplane bringing Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and minister of the interior, back to Nicaragua, landed at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport at 1625 today. Borge headed the Nicaraguan delegation to the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, COPPPAL.

The meeting was opened yesterday by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. In the course of the meeting, important democratic forces of our continent expressed support for the struggle of the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala, the Sandinist revolution, the French-Mexican communique on the recognition of the FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador and the proposals that Mexico will make at the upcoming meeting for a North-South dialogue, which will take place next week in Mexico, with 10 developed capitalist countries and 12 dependent capitalist countries in attendance.

Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, went to the airport to welcome the interior minister. Newsmen had the opportunity to talk for a few minutes with Companero Tomas Borge, who gave interesting details regarding the recently ended COPPPAL meeting in Mexico. Here are his statements:

[Begin recording] As you know, Nicaragua went to Mexico primarily for the COPPPAL meeting, which was attended by 27 of the most prestigious and well-developed parties in Latin America, parties that are either in power or are participating in the government of their countries.

This meeting was considered to be of extraordinary importance. It was opened by President Lopez Portillo, while Nicaragua had the honor of closing it. The meeting issued a declaration of support for the Nicaraguan revolution, the Grenadian revolution, Panama and all Latin American peoples who one way or another are confronting imperialism. At the end of the conference, a communique was issued explaining its results. I understand that a copy is available here.

The conference came to a somewhat dramatic end because the delegate from the National Liberation Party [PLN], of Costa Rica, a Mr (Obregon), said that on his party's instructions, he could not support the conference's statement of solidarity with Nicaragua. We felt obliged then to ask the party representatives from Latin America not to get involved in an argument over this, but simply to express an opinion as to whether they should support the Nicaraguan revolution. We said that we felt support for the Nicaraguan revolution was simply a matter of decency and it was up to them to decide whether to place themselves on the side of the powerful country, the great Goliath, or on the side of the smaller David. We asked those attending the conference to raise their hands. They all got to their feet and applauded to show approval of the decision to support the Nicaraguan revolution.

We tried to understand the position of the PLN, which is being subjected to great pressure by imperialism and the rightist forces in Costa Rica. Of course, we did not applaud its position in any way. We tried to be understanding about the pressure to which it is being subjected, but we believe that in these matters, one has to stick to one's principles and that one cannot be truly democratic or revolutionary without supporting the peoples who are struggling [words indistinct].

The most important decisions of the conference were those involving the expression of support for the Nicaraguan revolution, for the proposal presented by Nicaragua at the United Nations through Commander Daniel Ortega and for the statement made by the Governments of Mexico and France regarding the Salvadoran question, as well as the peace proposal made by the Salvadoran revolutionaries through our representative to the United Nations.

The next conference will be held in Panama to analyze the conclusions reached at the Cancun meeting. We hope that the next meeting following that one will be held in Nicaragua.

In addition to participating in the conference and greeting President Lopez Portillo, we also had the pleasant opportunity to personally greet and have a lengthy talk with Miguel de la Madrid, candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, and with the Mexican secretary of government.

This was a summary. I believe that Nicaragua's presence was greatly stressed by the Mexican press. Great importance was attributed to the COPPPAL conference. Similarly, the press attributed particular importance to the situation in El Salvador and to the proposals made at the conference regarding El Salvador. [end recording]

In talking with the newsmen who gathered to meet him at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport on his return from the COPPPAL meeting in Mexico, Borge mentioned Nicaragua's expectations regarding the upcoming of chiefs of state in Cancun and the posture taken by the democratic forces of COPPPAL regarding the contacts between the dictatorships of El Salvador and Guatemala, which are manifestly prejudiced against the Nicaraguan revolution. Tomas Borge noted that Nicaragua has great military strength with which to defend itself against any attack, because its people are armed and ready to die to defend their freedom, independence and sovereignty.

Let us listen to Borge's words on his return from the COPPPAL meeting in Mexico:

[Begin recording] [Question] Did COPPPAL note the agenda to be discussed in Cancun? What is Nicaragua's position regarding the attitudes held regarding that conference?

[Answer] COPPPAL decided to appoint a commission from among participants to follow up the Cancun conference. Its findings will be included in the agenda of the COPPPAL meeting to be held in Panama within approximately 1 and 1/2 months.

The COPPPAL conference showed great interest in Cancun developments. We said there that we believe Cancun would be, above all, a tribunal that would undountedly leave a mark of some kind on the future. We do not believe that in that Cancun conference magic formulas or answers will be provided for the problems of poverty, misery and crisis affecting the poor countries of the Third World.

[Question] Mr Minister, did COPPPAL mention the meeting of Guatemalan and Salvadoran chiefs of state which took place a few hours before this conference began?

[Answer] Yes, the decision to support the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran revolutions and alert the world to the dangers being faced by these revolutions was the consequence of our explanation of the entire context of aggressiveness existing in the Central American area, including the meetings of Guatemalan and Salvadoran military officers and the meeting held yesterday between the rulers of those two countries, as well as the aggressive statements made by some U.S. military officers and by U.S. representatives at the United Nations. [end recording]

DANIEL ORTEGA HEADS MASAYA MOBILIZATION RALLY

PA151627 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Masaya last night was the scene of the culmination of the gigantic mobilization. The people of Masaya unanimously ralled at 19 October Plaza to say: No more intervention in Central America. Thousands of revolutionaries of the heroic Indian tribes expressed their complete rejection of the military maneuvers and the U.S. policy against our revolution and against the people who struggle for their liberation.

The mobilization was headed by Daniel Ortega, revolutionary commander and coordinator of the government junta; Lenin Cerna, guerrilla commander and official responsible for state security at the Interior Ministry; (Uller Molina), parish priest of (Rigero) district; and delegations from mass organizations and the armed forces.

Companero (Manuel Martinez), department head for the Sandinist Defense Committees, read a letter of commitment which lists the great responsibilities of the mass organizations to consolidate this revolutionary process. This was followed by Commander Daniel Ortega's speech to the people of Masaya explaining the political position of the United States against our revolution and the Central American peoples who struggle for their freedom. Ortega said that the United States must understand that Nicaragua is no longer Somoza's Nicaragua and is today a dignified, free and respected Nicaragua.

Ortega added: We do not want the war which the United States wants to provoke, but we are not afraid of it. He said that Nicaragua is willing to dialogue to find an answer to the Salvadoran people's political solution, asserting that it is possible to find a solution.

RAMIREZ CALLS FOR REINFORCEMENT OF MILITIAS

PA152339 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Francisco de Jesus Rodriguez report from Jinotega]

[Excerpts] A ceremony held as part of the Gen Benjamin Zeledon Anti-Imperialist Drive concluded in the local stadium at 1745 today. Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Guerrilla Commander Alonso Porras, political secretary of the Matagalpa-Jinotega leadership committee; (Erin Cordero) of the 4th Military Battalion of the Interior Ministry and other officials were present.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, representing of the political-military vanguard, spoke for 20 minutes about the tasks ahead. He emphasized the October feats that were carried out against the Somozist tyranny. He condemned the blackmail of the United States and Honduras, which staged the Hawk View maneuvers to threaten us with intervention. However, they made a mistake here, Sergio Ramirez said, because we have the militias, the Sandinist People's Army, and the people who gave an example of iron resistance to the world. Our people are ready to defend every inch of our territory.

Let's listen to the words of Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction:

[Begin recording] Companeros, we have said that this drive does not end today. Moreover, this drive does not consist only of military mobilization for defense. It is important to realize and note that to continue forward, it is necessary to reinforce our defense. First, we have to strengthen our local militias. The local militias must be strengthened at any cost, from the viewpoint of their combat readiness, their training and discipline and the recruitment of more local militias units.

The reserve infantry battalions that have already been established must also be strengthened. Their discipline, preparation, training and combat readiness must be reinforced. More reserve infantry battalions must be organized. Of course, this must be done within our financial limitations, but we must strengthen and advance the defense effort.

Today the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction wishes to announce that it is providing another legal instrument for the organization of militias. We have heard that at some work centers and enterprises the militia battalions, the reserve battalions or the local militia units are not given facilities to establish command posts, to train or to store their equipment. Today the junta is presenting to the State Council a bill making it compulsory for all enterprises and enterpreneurs to provide facilities so that the militias may establish command posts, store their equipment and carry out their training at the work center. [end recording]

EPS TROOPS CLASH WITH COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BAND

PA170543 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Defense Ministry spokesman Capt Roberto Sanchez has just reported the results of a clash between members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and a counterrevolutionary band headed by Kaliman. Here is the report:

[Begin recording] [Sanchez] A clash between EPS troops and a counterrevolutionary band occurred in Cerro Banco, 10 km south of Quilali, at 1730 on 14 October.

Herminio Flores Garcia, the band leader who was better known as Kaliman, and Juan Ruiz were killed in this clash. Kaliman committed many crimes in that area of Nueva Segovia similar to those of the (Dimas) band. Therefore, we feel that this has been a great victory for the tranquillity of the people of that area. The bodies of these counterrevolutionaries were already turned over to the State Security Office and the pertinent office of the Interior Ministry will issue a thorough report on Kaliman's police records.

[Question] How is the situation of the counterrevolutionary bands in the northern area?

[Answer] Well, the bands are still there. We have never denied this because it is normal after a situation such as that experienced by the country. However, we can guarantee that the Defense and Interior Ministries and the armed forces in general, together with the great cooperation of the Sandinist People's Militias and the reserve battalions, are assuming good control over the situation and thus the [counterrevolutionary] operations have remarkably decreased.

[Question] Is there anything you want to add?

[Answer] No, I just wanted to report on the results of this action in which Kaliman was killed. [end recording]

LAOS, CUBA ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON SIPASEUT VISIT

BK161205 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Following is the text of the Lao-Cuban joint communique recently issued at the conclusion of the Lao Foreign Minister's visit to Cuba:

At the invitation of Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, paid an official friendship visit to Cuba from October 7 to 11.

The minister for foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic held fraternal and cordial talks with Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Political Bureau member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, vice president of the State Council, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; and Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party CC and head of the General Department for Foreign Affairs of the Cuban Communist Party CC.

During the visit, the two ministers outlined a plan of cooperation between the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the LPDR and the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Republic of Cuba.

In the course of the official talks, which took place in an atmosphere full of friendship and mutual understanding, Ministers Phoun Sipaseut and Isidoro Malmierca exchanged views for a long time concerning progress in socialist construction in their respective countries, on bilateral relations and on the international situation, the two sides holding unanimous views on all subjects. The two ministers agree that the friendship relations and combative solidarity which have united Cuba and Laos have never ceased to be reinforced and deepened. They have expressed the determination of their respective governments to redouble efforts in this trend and to enhance bilateral cooperation.

The Cuban side expressed its satisfaction over the successes scored by the Lao people in the domains of economic, social and cultural reconstruction and in the defense of the country ever since the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as well as in the implementation of the first 5-year plan of the development.

The Cuban party has noted with satisfaction the foreign policy of the Lao People's Democratic Republic which represents an important contribution to the consolidation of peace and security in Asia and in the struggle for national independence, democracy and social progress. In this regard, it resolutely supports the seven principles presented by Vice Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Comrade Phoun Sipaseut at the 36th General Assembly of the United Nations and reiterates that the proposal advanced by the Lao People's Democratic Republic after having consulted and received agreement from the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has proved the good will of these countries for creating a climate of peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The Cuban party condemns the pressures and new threats of aggression of the Chinese leaders against the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples and denounces their hegemonist and expansionist policy as well as the increasing political and military cooperation between China and the United States, which represents a continual, most serious danger threatening peace and security in Asia and in the world.

The Lao party expresses its satisfaction over the gains of the Cuban revolution in political, economic and social fields, in socialist construction and in the implementation of the resolutions of the second congress of the Cuban Communist Party, and reaffirms its energetic condemnation of the economic blockade, of the violation of Cuban airspace by the U.S. reconnaissance planes and with conviction, denounces the serious fact that the Yankees are in the process of deploying bacteriological arms against Cuba in its vain intention to isolate and destroy the Cuban revolution.

The Lao party has reiterated its firm support for Cuba's demand concerning the restoration of the territory illegally occupied at Guantanamo Naval Base by the United States against the will of the Cuban people.

The Lao side highly appreciates the importance of the internationalistic assistance given by the Republic of Cuba to the peoples who are struggling for their full sovereignty and independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as the brilliant activity as the president of the Nonaligned Movement, in order to preserve and reinforce its unity and to maintain its principles. Acknowledging the international situation, the two sides have agreed that the aggressive politics of the imperialist forces, in particular those of the new U.S. administration, have aggravated the world situation and are aimed at disturbing the procedure of detente.

The two sides have energetically condemned the U.S. Government's decision on the large-scale manufacture of new weapons, including the production of neutron bombs, aimed at exterminating humanity, and the two sides have formulated an appeal to all peoples of the world to express their condemnation of these criminal U.S. acts. The two sides have acknowledged that the successes obtained by the socialist community, specifically by the Soviet Union, in its socialist and communist construction and its peaceful political lines, and with the victory gained by the national liberation movements and the workingclass movement, contribute a decisive factor to modify the relationship of forces at the international level for the cause of peace, social progress and socialism.

The two sides also firmly support the initiatives of peace proposed to the parliaments and peoples of the world by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The two sides expressed their resolute support to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for full independence and sovereignty, for the suppression of all forms of exploitation and discrimination, against the state of underdevelopment and for the restructuring of the international economic relations basing on the principles of equality, justice and democracy.

Confronting this complicated international situation, the two sides reiterated the extraordinary importance and historic value of the Nonaligned Movement as being a special significant factor in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, including Zionism and apartheid, and against all forms of domination and imperialist oppression for the safeguard of peace, international security and detente, for the disarmament and for the elimination of economic and social inequalities which prevail in the contemporary world.

The two sides have expressed their satisfaction over the positive results of the sixth summit conference of the heads of states or the governments of the nonaligned countries at Havana and the ministerial conference in New Delhi which have positive influence in the international arena.

They have observed that the world economic crisis of capitalism which seriously affects the undeveloped and developing countries, demanded an urgent and increasing contribution to the solution of the problems of these countries. To this matter, they have voiced their solidarity to the proposals presented by Comrade Fidel Castro, in the name of the president of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, to the 34th UN General Assembly and in the name of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, to the 68th conference of the IPU which was recently held in Havana.

They have hailed the success achieved by the Nicaraguan people, under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, in national reconstruction and the defence of revolutionary gains. They reiterated their resolute support to the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the aggressions and maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their allies. They also expressed their militant solidarity with the revolutionary people and Government of Grenada who are victoriously foiling the imperialists' threats and pressure.

The two ministers solemnly denounced the aggressive political policy of the U.S. imperialists against the people of El Salvador, aimed at preserving the blood-thirsty democratic Catholic militarist dictatorship by means of direct military intervention and by sending a large quantity of war materials into that country. The two ministers expressed support to the just struggle of El Salvador and their representative forces. Such as the Farabundo National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR]. The two ministers hailed the attitude on El Salvador expressed in the French-Mexican joint communique issued on 28 August 1981.

The two ministers denounced the acts of threat against the people of Guatemala committed by the repressive regime which has been supported by the new U.S. administration. The two ministers expressed firm solidarity with the heroic struggle of the revolutionary forces of that country.

The two sides resolutely supported the people and Government of Panama in their struggle to compel the United States to strictly abide by the new treaty on the Panama Canal and to respect the sovereignty of Panama.

The two ministers reiterated their support to the Puerto Rican people in their struggle against colonial domination exercised by the U.S. imperialists and for self-determination and national independence in conformity with the resolution of the UN decolonisation committee.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction Belize's accession to independence, which constitutes an important step towards complete decolonization of the region.

Having examined the situation in Africa, the two ministers warmly hailed the victories achieved by the revolutionary, popular and democratic forces in Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and in other liberated countries, as well as the important victory of the Zimbabwe patriotic forces.

The two sides firmly condemned the aggressions that the racist regime of South Africa launched against the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and demanded that the South African Government immediately put an end to its aggression and respect the independence, sovereignty of these nations.

The two sides reaffirmed their militant solidarity with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their legitimate representatives, the SWAPO and the ANC. The two sides condemn the maneuvers of South Africa aiming at maintaining its domination in Namibia and the support of the imperialist powers to the Pretoria regime so that they could realize their plots, particularly the support of the United States, for example the recent veto of the United States against the decision of the majority of the UN Security Council member states to impose the appropriate sanctions which might have forced the apartheid regime to put an end to the illegal occupation of the Namibian territory.

The two sides strongly voiced their support for the resolutions of the United Nations organization and the Organization of African Unity for the implementation of the people's rights to self-determination of Western Sahara.

Concerning the tense situation in the Middle East, the two sides denounced the revisionist policy of U.S. imperialism and reaffirmed the conviction that all peaceful and just solutions depend only on the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and on the implementation of the Arab Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination, including the right to establish a state of their own.

The two sides emphasized that the genuine settlement of the situation necessarily requires the participation of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two delegations have expressed their concern over the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, and have launched an appeal to the governments of these nations to try to find a political, peaceful, just and honorable solution to solve their differences.

The two parties have energetically condemned the United States for its attack against the planes of the socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the Gulf of Sidra which constitutes a declared violation of the independence and sovereignty of this country as well as a violation of the international laws.

The two sides wholeheartedly hailed the brilliant successes scored by the People's Republic of Kampuchea in its tasks of restoration of political, economic, social and cultural life of the country. They solemnly rejected the resolutions adopted at the so-called international conference on Kampuchea, and resolutely demanded that the United Nations expel the representative of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and grant the PRK their legitimate UN rights.

The two sides unanimously agreed that the problems regarding peace and security in Southeast Asia can be settled through peaceful negotiations among the countries concerned on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and refraining from influencing and interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. They expressed complete solidarity with the just cause of the Afghan people and support to their attempts to fulfill the tasks of the April revolution, and denounced the maneuvers of the imperialists and their henchman in trying to block the advancement of the revolution in that country.

The two ministers expressed support for the endeavors to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and denounced the aggressive political policies of the imperialists in building military bases and reinforcing their forces in this region.

The two sides hailed the initiative of the MPR regarding the signing of a treaty of nonaggression and nonuse of force in the relations among the countries in Asia and the Pacific.

The two sides expressed support to the DPRK in its struggle to achieve national reunification through peaceful means and without external interference. The two sides felt that the fruitful results of the Lao delegation in the Republic of Cuba will contribute to the development of the cooperation between the two countries.

The Lao side expresses its sincere gratitude over the warm and fraternal hospitality accorded to it by the Communist Party, the government and the people of Cuba.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca, accepted with pleasure the invitation of Minister Phoun Sipaseut to pay an official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

CASTRO LAUDS MASSIVE TURNOUT IN 18 OCTOBER VOTE

PA190330 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, contrasted the massive participation of the people in the election for delegates to the People's Government Municipal Assemblies, in its second round held today in Cuba, to that in capitalist nations in which only 30 percent of the voting population goes to the polls. After casting his vote today, Castro expressed interest in details of the election held today in those sectors of the country in which none of the candidates obtained the required 51 percent of the votes cast during the first round held last Sunday, 11 October.

CASTRO COMMENTS ON CONJUNCTIVITIS EPIDEMIC

PA190323 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Speaking to the press today, President Fidel Castro referred to some issues discussed last Sunday, 11 October, during his meeting with reporters and noted that the viral hemorrhagic conjunctivitis epidemic affecting the country is being contained and emphasized the importance of observing the hygienic recommendations of the health authorities.

He mentioned the fact that these viral epidemics currently affecting Cuba and other Caribbean nations are unknown in the United States due to the fact that they are common to tropical climates.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DOMINICAN DENIAL OF VISAS

FL131705 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text of communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Havana on 12 October]

[Text] On Monday, 5 October, the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations was informed by the Dominican Republic's permanent representative to the United Nations that the Secretariat of State for Foreign Relations of that country had denied visas to a Cuban delegation which was to attend a meeting scheduled to open on that same day in Santo Domingo. All country members of the Committee for Rights [as heard] and Cooperation in the Caribbean [CDCC] -- of which Cuba is a founding member -- were entitled to attend that meeting. It is well known that one of the responsibilities assumed by a country which volunteers to host an international meeting is that of guaranteeing the rights all member countries have to send their representatives to those meetings. In denying the visas, the Government of the Dominican Republic has disregarded the most elemental standards of international law.

The meeting of the Caribbean and Central American countries is connected to the region's development plans from which the U.S. Government is trying to exclude Cuba. The decision concerning attendance of the CDCC member countries was made at a meeting held by these countries at the UN headquarters on 2 October and the Secretariat for Foreign Relations of the Dominican Republic through the UN development programs in both capitals and through the CDCC main office headquartered in Trinidad and Tobago [sentence as heard]. The clumsy excuse given by the Dominican Secretariat for Foreign Relations is that the paperwork for issuing visas takes 7 days. This deadline could have never been met considering that the decision for the CDCC member countries to attend was made 3 days before the day set for the meeting.

It is not the first time that the current Government of the Dominican Republic has acted against Cuba's participation in international events of various kinds held in that country. These refusals include sports events and economic meetings and, most recently, a meeting of the Latin American Association for Animal Production. The servile Government of the Dominican Republic is doing the will of its masters in Washington when it denies Cuba's right to be present at a Caribbean basin meeting. History at various times has shown the results of thsoe policies of isolation against the Cuban revolution.

ITALIAN, CUBAN CPS ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION

FL152152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] A joint declaration was issued in this capital on the occasion of the visit paid to our country by Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

The document states that the talks were held in the atmosphere of friendship and esteem that characterizes relations between the PCI and the Cuban Communist Party [PCC]. It adds that Fidel briefed Berlinguer on the Cuban domestic situation, especially concerning compliance with the main tasks stemming from the agreements of the second PCC congress. It adds that the PCI secretary general outlined the situation in his country and the PCI initiatives to pave the way for building a socialist society in Italy based on democratic gains. The declaration states that during their talks, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer discussed two crucial issues for the future of mankind: peace and development. The two leaders voiced their concern over the mounting tensions that threaten and disrupt international relations. They termed positive the forthcoming resumption of U.S.-Soviet negotiations to limit nuclear arms and believed it necessary to initiate a comprehensive disarmament process.

Fidel and Enrico Berlinguer stated that to guarantee world peace it is necessary to undertake the struggle to bridge the wide gap existing between developed and underdeveloped countries. They confirmed their conviction that the Nonaligned Movement plays an important role in struggling for its principles and in its quest for world peace.

The joint declaration signed in Havana states that the two leaders examined the situation prevailing in Latin America and the Caribbean where many countries are still enduring dictatorships and imperialist domination. They expressed their full solidarity with the revolutions of Nicaragua and Grenada and condemned the repressive actions which are being taken against the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala.

Fidel and Berlinguer expressed the need to take actions to further cooperation and economic, political and cultural exchange between Cuba and Italy.

PANAMANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL161902 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Panamanian Minister of Commerce and Industries Arturo Melo has arrived in our country in response to an official invitation of the Cuban Foreign Trade Ministry. At Jose Marti International Airport, Melo was welcomed by Ricardo Cabrizas and Amado Blanco, minister and first vice minister of foreign trade, respectively.

Issues related to trade and economic cooperation between Cuba and Panama will be discussed during Melo's stay in our country. The Panamanian delegation will also visit several important production centers.

CUBA, GUINEA-BISSAU FOREIGN MINISTRIES OPEN TALKS

FL161727 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Official talks between the Foreign Ministries of Cuba and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau began today at the Cuban Foreign Ministry. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the party's Central Committee and Cuban minister of foreign relations, and Vitor Saude Maria, vice president of the Council of the Revolution and minister of foreign affairs of Guinea-Bissau, are heading the delegations of their respective countries. Also participating for the Cuban side are: Jose Raul Viera, first vice minister of foreign relations; Oscar Oramas, vice minister; and Arquimides Columbie and (Silvio Rivera), acting director and department chief, respectively, for Subsaharan Africa. (Liberato Gomes), chief of international organizations of the Guinea-Bissau Foreign Ministry, and (Constantino Lopes da Costa), charge d'affaires in Cuba, are the other members of the Guinea-Bissau delegation.

Rodriguez Receives Saude Maria

FL171249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Vitor Saude Maria, vice president of the Council of the Revolution and foreign minister of Guinea-Bissau. They discussed the traditional relations between Cuba and Guinea-Bissau and other matters of mutual interest.

Official talks also opened yesterday between the delegations of the Foreign Ministries of Cuba and Guinea-Bissau headed by Foreign Ministers Isidoro Malmierca and Vitor Saude Maria.

GOVERNMENT MAKES FORMAL PROTEST TO VENEZUELA

FL171755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1736 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 16 Oct (CANA) -- The Guyana Government announced today that it had formally protested to the Venezuelan Embassy here over an incident on 29 September in which it said an "English Electric Canberra" aircraft overflew Guyana's Timehri International Airport.

In the letter of protest dated 7 October, the Guyana Government called upon the Venezuelan Government to "take action immediately to prevent the pursuit of activities designed to violate the territorial integrity of Guyana and which constitute a threat to the peace and security of the region and of the hemisphere."

The government charged that the aircraft overflew the airport, circled twice, headed north, returned about 5 minutes later and circled again for about 15 to 20 minutes before departing in a south-western direction.

Later that same morning, an aircraft of the same type overflew Imbaimadai and shortly afterwards flew the length of the Kamarang airstrip, both in the disputed region. Later again on that same day, an aircraft of the same description overflew Eteringbang, and still later, an aircraft of the same type circled Matthews Ridge and Baramita.

These areas are parts of the Essequibo territory being claimed by Venezuela. In its letter, the Guyana Government said it wished to lodge "a strong and vehement protest" against these violations. The government also said it viewed the violations "in the most serious light, as representing blatant incursions into the airspace of Guyana both in frontier areas and in a region far removed from that zone." The two South American neighbors are in dispute over 5/8's of Guyana's 215,000 square km which Venezuela is contending is rightfully hers.

GUYANA, SOVIET UNION PLEDGE SOLIDARITY

FL152233 Bridgetown CANA in English 2225 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 15 Oct (CANA) -- Guyanese and Soviet representatives last night exchanged pledges of solidarity and support at the beginning of a "friendship month" between the two countries. Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Guyana G. Kuznetsov declared that Soviet-Guyana relations were developing favorably. Mr Kuznetsov said that over the years the USSR and Guyana had made headway in areas of trade, sports and culture, and he cited as evidence of the growing friendly relations the fact that some 50 Guyanese are offered scholarships annually to study in Soviet institutions of technical and higher learning.

Mr Kuznetsov reiterated the USSR's support for national liberation and anti-colonial struggles worldwide, and stressed that the Soviet Union stood ready to assist countries which were victims of imperialist aggression. He emphasised the peace policy of the USSR which he said was endorsed by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, held earlier this year.

Mr Patrick Denny, principal administrative assistant in the Congress, said that the October Socialist Revolution had become the guiding light of the struggles in countries such as Guyana. "The lessons of the October Revolution and the history of the Soviet Union have helped Guyanese to appreciate the value of freedom," he said. Mr Denny added that Guyana was committed to the struggles for ending exploitation of many by man and creating a regime of social justice, all of which, he said, had been achieved by the Soviet revolution.